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10/573,367	02/23/2007	Philippe Guillot	17250/017001	2146
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OSHA LIANG L.L.P. TWO HOUSTON CENTER 909 FANNIN, SUITE 3500 HOUSTON, TX 77010				
EXAMINER				
TOLENTINO, RODERICK				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2439				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/06/2011		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/573,367

Applicant(s)

GUILLLOT ET AL.

Examiner

RODERICK TOLENTINO

Art Unit

2439

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2011.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 March 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 13 and 20 are pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/14/2011 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, as necessitated by amendment by applicant on 02/14/2011.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 – 7, 11 – 13, 15, 16, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maillard et al. U.S. Patent No. (6,286,103) in view of Kirkland U.S. PG-Publication No. (2004/0264700).

6. As per claims 1 and 15, Maillard discloses assigning the first key to the decoder, wherein the decoder and the portable security module form a first receiving decoding system among a plurality of receiving decoding systems in the broadcasting network, wherein each receiving decoding system is configured to descramble scrambled audiovisual data received via the broadcasting network (Maillard, Col. 2 Lines 13 – 20, key for decoding), determining a second key according to the first key, such that a combination of the first key and the second key is congruent to a pairing system key, wherein the pairing system key is common to each receiving decoding system and allows for decryption of encrypted control data the encrypted control data being identical for each receiving decoding system (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 55 – 63, key pair for decoder and smart card), assigning the second key to the portable security module to obtain a pairing of the decoder and the portable security module (Maillard, Col. 1 Lines 57 – 64, portable decoder) but fails to teach selecting a first key, the first key being unique in the broadcasting network and being dedicated to a single device in the broadcasting network. However, in an analogous Kirkland teaches selecting a first key, the first key being unique in the broadcasting network and being dedicated to a single device in the broadcasting network (Kirkland, Paragraph 0005, key pair unique between the devices).

7. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kirkland's wireless bridge for secure dedicated connection to a network with Maillard's apparatus for encrypted data stream transmission because it offers the advantage of preventing unauthorized users from transmitting and receiving wireless signals. (Kirkland, Paragraph 0004).
8. As per claim 2, Maillard discloses the control data enables to descramble the scrambled audiovisual information, the method further comprising: receiving at the first decoding system the encrypted control data; using the first key at the first element and using the second key at the second element to decrypt the encrypted control data (Maillard, Col. 1 Lines 57 – 64, decryption of data).
9. As per claim 3, Maillard discloses the control data is a control word, the audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 6 Lines 25 – 43, Control Word).
10. As per claim 4, Maillard discloses the control data is an Entitlement Control Message (ECM) comprising a control word, the audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 6 Lines 44 – 54, ECM).
11. As per claim 5, Maillard discloses the control data is an exploitation key, the exploitation key enabling to decode a control word, the audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 13 – 24, decrypted Control word).
12. As per claim 6, Maillard discloses the control data is an Entitlement Management Message (EMM) comprising an exploitation key enabling to decode a control word, the

audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 7 Lines 1 – 11, encrypted EMMs).

13. As per claim 11, Maillard discloses the encrypted information is the scrambled audiovisual information (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 13 – 24, Scrambled audiovisual).

14. As per claim 12, Maillard discloses the encrypted information is a control word, the audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 13 – 24, Scrambled audiovisual).

15. As per claim 13, Maillard discloses respectively attributing the first key and the second key at least to a third element and a fourth element forming a second decoding system distinct from the first decoding system (Maillard, Col. 2 Lines 13 – 20, key for decoding).

16. As per claim 16, Maillard discloses receiving means to receive the broadcasted encrypted control data; a pair of decryptions comprising a first decryption and a second decryption respectively located in the first element and the second element, the pair of decryptions enabling to decrypt the broadcasted encrypted control data using the first key and the second key (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 55 – 63, key pair for decoder and smart card).

17. As per claim 19, Maillard discloses the control data is a control word, the audiovisual information being scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 13 – 24, Scrambled audiovisual).

18. As per claim 20, Maillard discloses the control data is an exploitation key, the exploitation key enabling to decode a control word, the audiovisual information being

scrambled using the control word (Maillard, Col. 8 Lines 13 – 24, Scrambled audiovisual).

19. As per claim 21, Maillard discloses the first element is a decoder; the second element is a portable security module (Maillard, Col. 1 Lines 57 – 64, portable decoder).

20. Claims 7 – 10, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maillard et al. U.S. Patent No. (6,286,103) and Kirkland U.S. PG-Publication No. (2004/0264700) in view of Kocher et al. U.S. PG-Publication No. (2001/0002486).

21. As per claim 7, Maillard fails to teach selecting a first prime number p and a second prime number q ; calculating a modulus number n as being equal to a product of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; selecting an encrypting key e as being smaller to the modulus number and as being prime with a function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; determine a private key as being equal to an inverse of the encrypting key modulus the function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; selecting the first key and the second key such that a product of the first key and the second key equals the private key modulo the function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; erasing the first prime number p and the second prime number q . However, in an analogous art Kocher teaches selecting a first prime number p and a second prime number q ; calculating a modulus number n as being equal to a product of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; selecting an encrypting key e as being smaller to the modulus number and

as being prime with a function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; determine a private key as being equal to an inverse of the encrypting key modulo the function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; selecting the first key and the second key such that a product of the first key and the second key equals the private key modulo the function of the first prime number p and the second prime number q ; erasing the first prime number p and the second prime number q (Kocher, Paragraph 0076, RSA).

22. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kocher's leak-resistant cryptographic method in view of Maillard's apparatus for encrypted data stream transmission because it offers the advantage of preventing attackers from accessing keys (Kocher, Paragraph 0003).

23. As per claim 8, Maillard as modified teaches receiving at each receiving decoding system a message comprising the encrypted control data; decrypting the encrypted control data using the first key at the first element and the second key at the second element (Maillard, Col. 1 Lines 57 – 64, decryption of data).

24. As per claim 9, Maillard as modified teaches the encrypted control data is decrypted using a discrete logarithms algorithm, the method further comprising: selecting a prime number q ; selecting a primitive root of the prime number g ; and wherein a product of the first key and the second key equals a private key modulo the prime number (Kocher, Paragraph 0076, RSA).

25. As per claim 10, Maillard as modified teaches receiving at each receiving decoding system a message comprising an encrypted information encrypted with a

session key, the message also comprising the primitive root of the prime number g power a random number k ; using the first key at the first element and using the second key at the second element to calculate the session key from the prime number power the random number k ; decrypting the encrypted information using the session key (Kocher, Paragraph 0076, RSA).

26. As per claim 17, Maillard fails to teach wherein the broadcasted encrypted control data is decrypted using a discrete logarithm algorithm. However, in an analogous art Kocher teaches the broadcasted encrypted control data is decrypted using a discrete logarithm algorithm (Kocher, Paragraph 0076, RSA).

27. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kocher's leak-resistant cryptographic method in view of Maillard's apparatus for encrypted data stream transmission because it offers the advantage of preventing attackers from accessing keys (Kocher, Paragraph 003).

28. As per claim 18, Maillard as modified teaches the broadcasted encrypted control data is decrypted using a RSA algorithm (Kocher, Paragraph 0076, RSA).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RODERICK TOLENTINO whose telephone number is (571)272-2661. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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